JPRS 77210

22 January 1981

USSR Report

HUMAN RESOURCES

No. 23

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semimonthly by the NTIS, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Indexes to this report (by keyword, author, personal names, title and series) are available through Bell & Howell, Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio, 44691.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

Soviet books and journal articles displaying a copyright notice are reproduced and sold by NTIS with permission of the copyright agency of the Soviet Union. Permission for further reproduction must be obtained from copyright owner.

JPRS 77210

22 January 1981

USSR REPORT

HUMAN RESOURCES

No. 23

CONTENTS

LABOR

Workers Assigned to BAM Construction
(KAZAKSTANSKAYA PRAVDA, 11 Nov 80; SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN', 16 Sep 80).. 1

Life in BAM region
From Bashkiriya

EDUCATION

RSFSR Deputy Minister of Higher, Specialized Technical Education on Vuz Research
(E.K. Kalinin Interview; SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, 10 Oct 80) 5

Strengthening Role of Higher Education in Economic, Social Development of the USSR
(Ye. Kalinkin; EKONOMICHESKIYE NAUKI, Oct 80) 10

DEMOGRAPHY

Perevedentsev on Labor Resources
(V. Perevedentsev; LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, 26 Nov 80) 19

Population Composition, Distribution of Georgia, Azerbaijan, Lithuania, Moldavia, Latvia, Kirghiz SSR
(VESTNIK STATISTIKI, Oct 80) 24

Population Composition, Distribution of Tajikistan, Armenia, Turkmenistan, Estonia Outlined
(VESTNIK STATISTIKI, Nov 80) 31

WORKERS ASSIGNED TO BAM CONSTRUCTION

Life in BAM region

Alma Ata KAZAKSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 11 Nov 80 p 2

[Text] "Workers of the Soviet Union! You are to accelerate the development of the productive forces of Siberia and the Far East. Above the rates of construction of the Baykal-Amur Main Line [BAM]!" These lines from the October appeals of the CPSU Central Committee in respect to a specific region are addressed to all and this again emphasizes what importance the party attaches to the work which has been undertaken beyond the Urals. This new appeal, spawned by the 10th Five-Year Plan, is undoubtedly addressed to us Kazakhs. The republic whose biography is adorned with the national epics of the Turksib [Turkman-Siberian Railroad] and the virgin lands is trying to reciprocate by a contribution to the new, even more magnificent and gigantic project undertaken by this native socialist state.

Exactly a year ago a special-purpose train arrived in Tynda--the capital of the BAM. It delivered 550 soldiers of the first All-Union detachment of young railroad workers. The volunteers, including Kazakhs, comprised the backbone of the just formed Tynda branch of the road. They faced the task of putting into operation the Tynda-Berkakit line, which was ready to be turned over for use and was expected to join Yakutia with the outside world.

The youngsters proved themselves stalwart lads. Despite the severity of the climate and the unsettled conditions of life, the overwhelming majority of them became adjusted in the new place, increased their skills, and occupied key posts in production. With the very active participation of the warriors of the detachment, during the year approximately 100 million tons of national economy freight and more than 500,000 passengers were transported on the BAM and the line itself, which had been extended through the mountain ridges and Mari, was made a high-speed facility.

In light of all this, the management of the line deemed it necessary to conduct an assembly of the young railroad workers.

And this is what transpired. On a bright and memorable holiday the chief of the board of directors of the BAM and Deputy Minister of Railways V. P. Kalinichev reported the glad news that on that day the Baykal-Amur Main Line, on hundreds of kilometers of which traffic had already been opened, wasdesignated as an independent--the 33rd such--railroad of the country. With Tynda line, it is part of the Northern Baykal and Urgay divisions and to operate them two more key detachments of young railroad workers are being formed.

At the assembly I made the acquaintance of a man who has had a remarkable career--Tleutay Biryukbayev. He graduated from a school in Ushtobe, where they make Kazakh tents. His father, a former children's school official, is an experienced Turksib functionary--he works as a senior foreman at a railroad car technical inspection point. It may be that this prompted the son to choose the vocation of railway engineer. A diploma from the Novogibirsk Institute of Railway Transport served him as a "transit ticket" on the BAM.

Several days ago Tleutay, who had demonstrated his capability as a professional youth leader, was appointed chief-of-staff of the Komsomol Central Committee in the Yakutsk sector of the BAM. He had to proceed straight away to the quarry and to send in time for the assembly a relay train with the now famous Deryungra coal.

"The Deryungra coal is now the chief object of the concern and pride of the Komsomol organizations and the combined staffs," Tleutay explains. "They say that when the Japanese businessmen, who are investing assets on a compensatory basis in the development of the deposit, first saw the high-capacity layers, which in places attain 80 meters in size, tears welled up in their eyes and they fell on their knees at the edge of the pit. This region is now shipping its 1.5 millionth ton of this high-grade coking coal.

Of course, I wanted to find out how life is in the Yakut land.

"I felt at home here when I heard 'Kel'monna' in the Yakut language, "Tleutay laughed. "It seems our languages are very similar. This is a friendly and affable people. And they have given me a gift of good fortune--my wife Galya, whom I call Gulya. She is a doctor by profession. And we have two growing sons: Zhanat and Timurzhan. And as far as the winter itself is concerned, here Tleutay hesitated, trying to find the right words to express his enthusiasm: "I will say one thing: in Kazakhstan I never had a gun in my hands but in Yakutia I have become an inveterate hunter. And the distances are so great!" He raised his hands. "From Berkakit, which in the Evenk language means 'places where they aim crossbows at the hares,' to the white polar bears of the Arctic Ocean."

"And yet don't you miss home, your native village?"--I wanted to know.

"There isn't especially any time to miss it. Then there are many Kazakhs here. I just chanced to meet some. The radio operator on the helicopter flying from BAM to Tyumen is Serik Kamalov, the former second secretary of the Oktyabr'skiy raykom of the Komsomol of Alma-Ata and Karaganda native Maydan Bekzhanov is working as chief engineer of the floating base. In Neryungri we have a Kazakh girl, Saule Kazyura--an engineer for an LEP [electric power transmission line] substation.

"We do not, of course, forget our village. And if you want to try it, one could even try the cold at the pole. Working there as first secretary of the Verkhoyanskiy raykom of the Komsomol is Yerbol Zhanisov, a native of Kzyl-Orda."

The kitchen in his home, it may be said, has been made into an office--everything is covered with geographic maps. It is the meeting place of two of his passions--cooking and travel.

"I can regale my village with the Yakut language," Tleutay said, smiling archly.

But what jobs face the chief-of-staff in regard to the return from the assembly?

Biryukbayev begins to tick off the jobs on his fingers: get the labor forces ready for the concentrating mill and the home construction combine, the covered stadium for the winter, himself for the winter session: he wants to add a construction specialty to his railroad worker's diploma. The situation makes it imperative. You see, the South Yakutsk siding office only recruits the personnel and all the more tangible work must be continued in the future by the Berkakit siding for Yakutsk and that means the necessity to build and build.

In conclusion, I ask to whom he would like to send regards in the homeland.

"I just returned from the homeland two weeks ago," he says. "The meetings everywhere were astonishing. Of course, the visitor from the BAM! And in the Taldy-Kurgan Komsomol obkom the meeting was especially warm--not long before the reception for me they received a creative group of Yakul writers and, remembering it, they applied it directly to me. When it was revealed that it was urgently necessary for me to get to my ailing father in Ush-Tobe, the first secretary of the obkom Komsomol, Kuanysh Kurmashev, declared this a special assignment for the entire airport.

In short, greetings to all my fellow countrymen and an invitation to come to the BAM parallel. Working hands are needed there.

From Bashkiriya

Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 16 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] The Chiefs Help--Tynda (Amurskaya Oblast)--Envoys from Bashkiriya have arrived at the shore of the water reservoir of the Zeyskiy GES, over which they are constructing one of the largest railroad bridges of the Baykal-Amur Main Line. They have begun to build the homes which will soon house the construction workers from the autonomous republic.

Along with the bridge crossing the artificial sea they will establish a transport center. The Bashkir construction workers face the task of erecting a compound for the railroad workers there.

The patrons from the cities and the Union and autonomous republics who are giving voluntary assistance in the construction of the populated points on the mainline route are helping to considerably expedite the starting of operation of the BAM zone.

From Bashkiriya

Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 23 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] On the Zeya Sea (Central BAM Sector)--

The construction of another BAM railroad station has been begun on the Zeya Sea shore. Envoys from the Bashkir ASSR have arrived to build it--Yu. Baklanov

7962
CSO: 1829

EDUCATION

RSFSR DEPUTY MINISTER OF HIGHER, SPECIALIZED TECHNICAL EDUCATION ON VUZ RESEARCH

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 10 Oct 80 pp 1-2

[Interview with E. K. Kalinin, RSFSR deputy minister of higher and secondary specialized education, on planning and improving VUZ research and coordinating scientific activities of institutions of higher learning, by Ye. Syrtsov and V. Fedyakin: "Practice Provides the Estimate"; date and place not given]

> [Text] The scientific potential of the Russian Federation's higher school is truly unique. More than half the doctors and candidates of sciences who live in our republic and the large detachment of specialists in the most varied fields of knowledge are concentrated here. At their disposal are laboratories, equipment, libraries.... In order to utilize this force most efficiently, the cost-accounting scientific association of the RSFSR Minvuz [Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education] was created. Its task is to plan the research of higher educational institutions, increase its effectiveness, and coordinate the scientific activity of higher educational institutions.
>
> What has the new association already achieved? What tasks has it posed for itself in the coming five-year plan? This is discussed by its general director, Deputy Minister of Higher and Secondary Secondary Specialized Education of the Republic E. K. Kalinin.

[Question] Last June, in presenting the newly-born scientific association in our newspaper, you mentioned impressive figures--the volume of research conducted by higher educational institutions, the number of authors' certificates, the number of developments introduced into the national economy, and so forth. But, as is known, the "unclaimed" scientific reserve of the higher school is still very significant....

[Answer] Yes, up to now the the science of higher educational institutions is like a powerful tractor which tows a small cart behind it. The period over which our association has been working--and it changed over to the new forms for planning and economic incentives only this year--of course is still too short to break the ways of minor, narrow-subject contracts between departments and laboratories and individual enterprises. Even now, almost 16,600 economic agreement subjects with an annual cost of only 30,000 rubles each have been put into operation in the system of Minvuz RSFSR. Each such work occupies an average of six specialists. About 9,000 are so-called state budget subjects--each for approximately 10,000 rubles per year. One or two

people are working on them. I believe that comments here would be superfluous. But... it becomes a vicious circle. A developed research and test-design base is needed in order to cope with a more significant order, and in order to have it, it is necessary to conclude those contracts which will bring income and capital investments for the development of this base....

However, last year already the association achieved certain progress. For the first time the economic impact from the introduction of higher educational institution developments exceeded 1 billion rubles, and we provide a ruble of profit for a ruble of investments--however deceptive the "magic" of numbers, this tells us something. Using financial "levers" where possible, we strive to attract the largest possible number of VUZ's to extensive studies and to establish collaboration between them. Now 126 institutes are participating in 16 of the ministry's goal-oriented programs.

Goal-oriented programs permit the concentration of efforts of various educational and scientific institutions of the higher school on the solution of specific scientific and technical problems which require an integrated approach. Naturally, the necessity arises to finance such unusual scientific collectives in a centralized manner. (By the way, this also called into being the cost-accounting scientific association.) Now, the annual volume of goal-oriented programs is estimated at 90 million rubles. This is one fourth of the volume of all scientific research and test design work for the association as a whole.

Quite recently, the Board of the Minvuz RSFSR and the presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences adopted the decision to initiate joint work on the program, "Automation of scientific studies and the training process." Twenty types of automated devices and systems for scientific studies have already been created in academic institutes and 40 in higher educational institutions. There was an abundance of "teaching automata" of every possible type at the last All-Union Exhibition of Scientific and Technical Creativity of the Youth. But the quality aspect of the matter causes concern: for the present, each one is working by itself and for itself and the dissipation of scientific forces and, as a consequence, the low level of automated teaching devices are inevitable.

The Kuybyshev Aviation Institute headed the goal-oriented program. It has the forces--its own OKB [bureau of experimental design] and test production. This is the first thing. Second is funds: the association gave 2 million rubles, 1.5 million by arrangement with the Academy of Sciences (as practice shows, it is simpler to solve financial problems when paired with such a "partner"). Third, the Volga people received the broadest rights: they can attract other higher educational institutions of the republic to collaborate on the basis of economic agreements. The purpose is to create computing and information complexes and the technical means for connecting the sensors of experimental units to computers to automate scientific research. This equipment, with the development of the appropriate softwear, will be used for active methods of instructing students. For example, in Novosibirsk University they will "conduct a dialogue" with the computer, solving and analyzing systems of differential equations, while in the Siberian Metallurgical Institute (city of Novokuznetsk) they are mastering the control of blast and open-hearth processes on special simulators.

[Question] Thus, goal-oriented programs are the most progressive form for organizing science in the higher educational institutions. However, as has already been

stated, for the present they encompass only one fourth of all scientific research and experimental design work conducted in the higher educational institutions. What is hindering the active "sowing" of such a promising "field?"

[Answer] First of all, the difficulty of basic reorganization. It is not a matter of people.... It is more difficult to improve some economic mechanisms. Let us tell about a simple example. Minvuz RSFSR can assume the development of a program for reducing the employment of manual labor in the Russian Federation. It is an important and necessary matter. You understand it, I understand it, and they understand it in the republic's Gosplan. But, unfortunately, they do not have the funds for the centralized financing of large-scale interbranch programs of this type. The state plan does not yet contain the following column: "Science in the Higher Educational Institutions." There is "Education" which cannot support the present swift growth of higher educational institution research.

The higher school, as is known, is not simply qualified scientific personnel. It is important that they represent the most varied fields of knowledge. Furthermore, centers of higher educational institutions, in contrast with academy or branch centers, are more or less uniformly dispersed over the entire territory of the republic. Consequently, already in its nature the science of the higher school is capable of solving successfully the problems of an interbranch and regional nature. This is its strength, this is what the party and the government see as its task. But in order to master the republic's program potentials alone are not enough.... We hope that in the 11th Five-Year Plan the scientists of the higher educational institutions will not have to encounter the present difficulties in the state support of large-scale studies and developments having paramount importance.

[Question] El'vin Konstantinovich, in the "Temporary Statute" on the cost-accounting scientific association it is pointed out that it directs the scientific activity of all higher educational institutions which are subordinate to Minvuz RSFSR. However, up to now only 70 percent of them have received the right of membership in it. With what is this linked?

[Answer] All higher educational institutions which have joined the association have changed over to the new forms of planning and economic incentives. A certain experience and level of organization and development of the material and technical base for the studies are necessary for this. Qualified personnel are needed. Therefore, although membership in the cost-accounting association is also voluntary, we consider the candidacies thoroughly, as a rule selecting the biggest higher educational institutions with a large volume of scientific research. Other higher educational institutions also join them with time. In particular, this year the Moscow Technological and Leningrad Engineering and Economics Institutes were accepted. To enroll all higher educational institutions in the association at once would mean deranging the experiment, discrediting its idea.

[Question] To put it in greater detail, how does the status of the association's members differ from the status of the other higher educational institutions?

[Answer] To date, perhaps this is our main achievement: on 24 October 1979 the USSR State Committee on Labor and Social Questions and the Secretariat of the VTsSPS [All-Union Central Trade-Union Council] adopted the decision to introduce (for the present, as an experiment) the new system of economic incentive into the scientific

research institutions and design, experimental-design, and design-technological organizations of higher educational institutions which are association members. Its essence is that now their funds for development and bonuses and the funds for social and cultural measures and housing construction depend directly on the result of the scientists' work. They are formed either from the additional profit of our ministry's enterprises (experimental and training-production shops, experimental plants, and so forth) or, if the development is being conducted on order of another department, from the funds transferred to them whose amount depends on the guaranteed economic impact from the introduction of the innovation.

Thus, broader possibilities appeared in the higher educational institution to pay bonuses to the best workers, for the construction of housing and installations for domestic services, kindergartens, sports structures, and rest bases, for the reconstruction of its scientific and production base, the acquisition of equipment, and so forth.

And up to 20 percent of the resources of the corresponding funds of the higher educational institutions go to centralized funds which permit financing the development of the inter-VUZ experimental-production base and serve as a unique "cashbox for mutual assistance" of the cost-accounting scientific association.

[Question] It appears that the best higher educational institutions received support while the fate of the "poor" ones was virtually unchanged. How will they fare?

[Answer] Here it is necessary to understand whom to consider "poor." I do not argue that the recently created educational institutions have a weak material and technical base. The ministry is concerned about their development. But you see a different picture more often: the possibilities are present, but they are used one-sidedly and inefficiently.

In a number of higher educational institutions unique instruments and even computers stand idle while their neighbors--other higher educational institutions or departments--have a most urgent need for this equipment. The same can be said about the machine-tool inventory. Rectors and deans are trying to start up their own "natural business" no matter what happens. But what it is is no secret--most often it is a primitive, obsolete, low-productive technology.

It is necessary decisively to embark on the path of comprehensive collaboration--within the higher educational institution, between those of the city, and then of the region. It is namely this path which was followed in Tomsk, Leningrad, and Rostov-na-Don where attention was turned first of all to the reconstruction, specialization, and cooperation of the experimental and production base. And not only on an inter-VUZ, but also on an interdepartmental basis. It has been calculated that using this reserve alone, the volume of scientific research and experimental-design work in the higher school can be increased one and a half fold in the 11th Five-Year Plan in comparison with the present plan. This is a real challenge! Therefore, in 1981-1985 we are planning to create "inter-VUZ centers for the support of scientific research" also in Voronezh, Gor'kiy, Irkutsk, Kazan', Kalinin, Krasnoyarsk, Saratov, Sverdlovsk, and a number of other cities. The higher educational institutions must be bolder in establishing creative contacts with the USSR Academy of Sciences, branch institutes, and big enterprises and utilize their rich

scientific and production capabilities. Our association always supports such initiatives.

[Question] The increasing volumes of scientific research, naturally, are requiring increased accounting on their effectiveness. Facts show that in some regions they lose sight of the national-economic benefits of the developments of higher educational institutions, in particular, of those which the students themselves are conducting. If, in the Volga region, there are 366 students per work recommended for introduction, in the Central Chernozem oblasts they are already 2,273.... Doesn't this indicate the extreme enthusiasm of the leaders of higher educational institutions for unique scientific orders to the detriment of the mass nature of the youth's scientific-technical creativity?

[Answer] Of course, this also happens--the ministry does not divest itself of responsibility for such facts. But there is another explanation for them: for the present, all is not well in general in the way we introduce developments. Some of them take two or three years each or even more to "go" from the higher educational institution to the enterprise. And in the overwhelming majority of cases, it is because of the absence of through planning in the "laboratory-design bureau-experimental production-practice" chain. Much, of course, depends on the activity of the cost-accounting scientific association, but the deciding word here should belong to the union and republic Gosplans, and the State Committee on Science and Technology.

One more difficulty is the disproportion which has formed between the volume of scientific research and experimental design work which has increased considerably in the last 15 years and the administrative-management personnel for science in the higher educational institutions which has remained constant. There are not enough "managers!" A typical detail: the wages of these personnel in Minvuz RSFSR do not exceed three percent of the wage fund of all those engaged in scientific research work. This is four to five times lower than in the system of the USSR Academy of Sciences or branch ministries. Hence, the "trouble" in the control, organization, and planning of scientific research work. On the one hand, this distracts the scientists and engineers who are forced to step forth in the role of planners and supply personnel to which they are unaccustomed, and on the other, it pushes some higher educational institutions toward the creation of a latent and ineffective control apparatus. It seems to me that the time has come to think seriously about strengthening the control staff for science in the higher educational institution. This would not only improve the interrelationships in the creative collectives, but would also raise all scientific activity of the higher educational institutions to a new stage.

Science is the "water of life" in the higher school. Only on the basis of intensive research can the teaching process be improved, the qualifications of the instructors be raised, and preparations for new specialties be begun in time. Each important scientist dreams of his own school and about the pupils, but a genuine pupil can appear only in the course of joint important and long-range scientific research work. In addition, this raises the discipline of the students and deepens their interest in study as well as in their chosen profession. The broad development of scientific studies in the higher educational institutions is a necessary help in the training of competent, creatively mature specialists.

6367
CSO: 1828

EDUCATION

STRENGTHENING ROLE OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN ECONOMIC, SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE USSR

Moscow EKONOMICHESKIYE NAUKI in Russian No 10, Oct 80 pp 14-20

[Article by Ye. Kalinkin, assistant professor and candidate of economic sciences: "Strengthening the Role of Higher Education in the Economic and Social Development of the USSR"]

[Text] The rate of economic and social development depends to a large and ever increasing degree on the level of the population's general education and on the number of highly qualified specialists in the various areas of science, technology and culture. This is especially apparent in the shift of our country's entire economy toward more intensive development, an increase in efficiency and quality and an emphasis on the final results of economic activity. It is up to the 26th CPSU Congress to summarize the work that was begun in the 70's and determine the ways for improving it in the 80's. The successful preparation for this supreme party forum and the enactment of its resolutions will require full commitment from all branches of the economy and culture, including higher education.

Higher education has a great influence on the population's general level of development and, in turn, depends on it. As a result of socialist changes, by the end of 1926 the size of our country's literate population had almost doubled, whereas the 1959 census showed that the Soviet Union had become in essence a country of universal literacy. By the beginning of 1980, there were more than 140 million persons, or more than 80 percent of the employed population, with a higher or secondary (full or partial) education. The rise in the general education level is inseparably connected with the development of higher education, which produces the most active part of society's intellectual potential.

A systematic process for the intensive and all inclusive development of higher education was always a necessary condition for the successful resolution of problems in the building of socialism. V. I. Lenin wrote that without specialists from various fields of knowledge the transition to socialism is impossible; that without modern education communism will remain a mere desire.[1] The formation of Soviet higher education took place under difficult economic conditions in the country. However, even in those years when it was necessary to economize in everything, the party and government allotted funds for the development of education, science and culture with a generosity that could be the envy of even the wealthiest capitalist countries.[2]

> The operational training of specialists and scientists has made it possible in a short period of time to create diversified industry and large-scale agricultural production and to bring about planned management of the economy. While participating in the industrialization of the country and in the collectivization of agriculture, the specialists under the leadership of the communist party performed tremendous work in raising the level of material and spiritual culture and educating the workers. Higher education contributed a great deal to the unification of the peoples and nationalities of the Soviet Union. The training of economic managers and specialists from the indigenous population and the instilling of the spirit of internationalism in them have furthered the rapprochement among workers and employees of various nationalities and has led to their active participation in the resolution of statewide problems.

The scientific and technical revolution that occurred in our country in the 50's and 60's required that the number of specialists with a higher education and the rate of training them be increased. The student body engaged in all areas of study grew from 1.2 million in 1950 to 5.2 million studying in 883 VUZs by the school year 1980/1981. Beginning with 1976, for the first time in the history of the Soviet state more than 1 million persons are being admitted annually to the VUZs. Thanks to this, in 1979 the number of specialists with a higher education among the working population reached 13.5 million,[3] i.e. the problem of providing the national economy with the necessary number of highly qualified personnel has been successfully solved.

The continual development of the Soviet economy has made it possible to constantly increase state expenditures for the training of specialists in the VUZs. The allocations for higher education have tripled compared to 1960. In contrast to the Soviet Union, industrially developed capitalist countries where the economic growth rate is declining are curtailing budgetary expenditures for education, are increasing tuition and are limiting the training of specialists in specific areas. For example, in the United States the budgetary expenditures on education during the last decade have decreased by 30 percent, while at the same time the cost of study in a VUZ has risen to 2,000-4,000 dollars a year. The United States ended up in fourth place in the world with regard to the size of per capita state allocations for education. In England in order to economize the government cut the admissions to higher educational institutions for the humanities roughly in half.[4]

Higher education in the USSR is distinguished by a high degree of concentration, which permits its physical plant to be used more efficiently. In contrast to our country, in the United States, FRG and other industrially developed capitalist countries VUZs with small student bodies are widespread.

A characteristic feature of the development of Soviet higher education in recent times is the organization of new universities (partially stemming from pedagogical institutes), the majority of which were opened in the national republics. In 1980 all the union and almost all the autonomous republics had universities. There were 68 of them in all and more than 10 percent of all students studied in them.

With the development of higher education, its social and economic role in the national economy is growing, and these two aspects form a permanent organic unit. For example, the training of specialists satisfies the social need of the population for higher education. At the same time highly qualified specialists are the main conveyors of scientific and technical progress.

VUZ graduates play the leading role in the system of raising the qualifications of specialists, in the network of economic and political education, in the national universities and in other forms of education, which involve more than 95 million persons in the country as a whole. Moreover, the raising of the theoretical level and pedagogical competence of teachers, agitators and group leaders occurs primarily through an increase in the number of specialists with a higher education among them. The role of higher education in this area is more vividly evidenced in a differentiated approach to the analysis of the participation of VUZs in the pre-VUZ and post-VUZ training of workers. The former is realized primarily through the training of teachers in the VUZs for the system of general and secondary specialized education and through the raising of their qualifications. For example, in the 10th Five-Year Plan the pedagogical institutes will have graduated more than 700,000 teachers. The training of teachers in the universities is expanding. In 1972-1975, from the universities subordinate to RSFSR Minvuz [Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education] alone more than 25,000 graduates, or 34 percent of all young specialists, were sent to schools providing general education. In 1979, the number of graduates with a university education who were sent from the RSFSR Minvuz system to secondary schools increased from 5,000 to 8,700 compared to 1972. At the same time that they were expanding the training of personnel for secondary schools, the universities were developing scientific research projects in pedagogy, psychology and the problems of organizing the educational process. The raising of teachers' qualifications was also organized.

In higher educational institutions the training of teachers for the system of professional education is now proceeding on a routine basis. In the very near future part of the university graduates will be sent to professional and technical schools. The improvement of teacher quality in schools providing a general education and in the system of professional and technical education will make it possible to deal with the more complex problems of training personnel and educating the new generation.

The training of specialists with a higher education is the main but not the only goal of higher education. The number of tasks and functions fulfilled by it is constantly expanding in accordance with the requirements of social progress and the need to efficiently utilize the increasing potential of the VUZs and organizations related to them. Higher education is resourcefully responding to the process of opening up and developing new areas. Special attention is devoted to creating conditions that allow participants in Komsomol youth building projects to continue their education. For example, in the area of the BAM [Baykal-Amur mainline] a functional network of branches of higher educational institutions was created in order to provide help for correspondence students. Progressive forms of organizing the educational process are employed there.

The successful application of the results of investigations and the increase in authorship certificates and patents granted for projects performed in the VUZs are proof of the effectiveness of VUZ research. In 1978 alone more than 11,600 authorship certificates for inventions and 320 patents were received in VUZs belonging to the USSR Minvuz system.[3] In monetary terms the economic effect (result) of the development of VUZ research is 1.5 times as great as the expenditures involved. In 1978, the total economic gain throughout the RSFSR Minvuz from applying the results of scientific research was 950,000,000 rubles. Almost every tenth invention in the USSR in 1978 belonged to scholars from the VUZs under this ministry, whereas almost three times less was spent on each of them than on the average invention throughout the country. Of course it goes without saying that the effectiveness of scientific research conducted by higher education can in no way be reduced to monetary indicators. Its most important result is the improvement in the quality of training specialist in keeping with the tasks placed before our VUZs by the CPSU and the Soviet government. In considering the contribution of higher education to the development of science and the far from complete utilization of the scientific and technical potential of the VUZs, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers in April 1978 adopted the decree entitled "On the Increase of the Effectiveness of Scientific Research Work in Higher Educational Institutions."

Higher education is the cornerstone for the training of scientists. A large number of VUZ graduates (mainly from the universities) are being trained specifically for NII [Scientific Research Institutes] and for scientific research work in scientific industrial associations, enterprises and planning organizations. Future scientists receive a broad basic education coupled with supplementary specialization. A portion of the students completing VUZ graduate programs also proceed to academy and branch scientific institutions.

The improvement in the standard of living of our people increases the desire among the working population for a higher education. However, temporary contradictions of a non-antagonistic nature may arise between the social and individual requirements. An effective job orientation system could contribute a great deal to the alleviation of these contradictions.

The rate of Soviet science's conversion into a specifically productive force and its conquest of new frontiers on a worldwide scale depend to a large extent on the results of the program of higher education. Extensive research in the most diverse areas of science and technology takes place in the VUZs. The present-day development of scientific activity in the VUZs is characterized by a marked improvement in the organizational forms and methods of supervising scientific research. This is confirmed by the introduction of programmed and purposeful research planning, the creation of a scientific cost-accounting association within the RSFSR Minvuz and the strengthening of research ties among the VUZs, industrial organizations and academic institutions. The creation of the scientific cost-accounting association was an important step in concentrating personnel from various VUZs on interVUZ projects of an interindustrial nature. The association acts as a single legal body in its relationship with the customers, and this increases the responsibility of the VUZs and helps guarantee that resources necessary for the research be provided by the customers—i.e. the industrial ministries

and departments. The introduction of cost-accounting principles into the relations among the VUZs, within the association and between the association and the customers increases the interest of all parties in the final results of the joint project.

Higher education is making an important contribution to the progression of our society toward complete social homogeneity. Particularly significant is the improvement of the social structure of the national intelligentsia by replenishment from the ranks of workers and peasants. This process has been carried out most effectively through influencing the structure of the student body (the worker faculties and Institute of the Red Professorship during the early years of the Soviet regime; and, at the present time, preparatory departments for young people with work experience and an extensive network of preparatory courses). In 1980, preparatory departments were organized in 650 VUZs with a student body of over 105,000. Of the first-year students in 1978, over 60 percent were workers, kolkhoz farmers or the children of workers or kolkhoz farmers. In addition, there is a separate competitive process which permits persons with two or more years of work experience to enroll in a VUZ under privileged conditions. All of this helps compensate for a certain discrepancy in the opportunities of receiving a higher education that exists among the representatives of different social groups and among the inhabitants of various areas of the country.

Evening and correspondence forms of education in the VUZs play a special role in improving the structure of the intelligentsia. In spite of the relative reduction in the number of students who take courses without time off from work, this type of personnel training provides an important addition of individuals from the ranks of the workers and kolkhoz peasantry to the body of specialists with a higher education. Surveys conducted in 1965-1976 in Leningrad, Minsk, Kazan and other cities showed that 70 to 80 percent of enterprise and subdivision managers began their job experience as workers and went to school without taking time off from work.[8] As far as the training of specialists in VUZs while still on the job is concerned, it is important to consider here the economical nature of evening and correspondence forms of education, and the fact that this involves educational expenditures which are several times smaller, and reduces the number of able-bodied personnel who must be drawn away from productive labor. In 1979 more than 2 million persons studied in VUZs without taking time off from their jobs.

Higher education contributes greatly in fulfilling the important social task of bringing the material, cultural and domestic conditions of city and country life closer together. Specialists with a higher education are helping to resolve the problem of accelerating agricultural development, and thereby conditions are being created for the improvement of the standard of living of agricultural workers. In 1978 almost 500,000 specialists with a higher education were employed in agricultural enterprises and organizations. Thanks to their work, qualitative changes in the nature of productive forces and working conditions were introduced and labor efficiency was improved.

Problems of cultural development in the village are resolved primarily through the efforts of the village intelligentsia and above all of the teachers and

workers in the cultural and educational sector who have a higher education. Approximately 20 cultural institutes and more than 10 special departments in various VUZs are engaged in training the latter. The plan calls for a nine-fold increase in the number of graduating cultural and educational workers for the village by 1990 in comparison with 1970.

In order to intensify the process of saturating agriculture with specialists and increasing the proportion of the rural intelligentsia, higher education has made provisions for the noncompetitive acceptance of rural young people to the VUZs (in 1979 more than one-third of the students were enrolled in agricultural VUZs on assignment of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes), and is also conducting extensive work through preparatory departments and courses to ready them for study in the VUZs.

A strengthening of the VUZs' material and technical resources and an improvement in the quality of the scientific and pedagogical personnel have allowed higher education to play an active role in the process of raising the qualifications of the national economy's supervisory personnel and specialists and also to open special departments in the VUZs for retraining specialists with a higher education in the newest lines of science and technology. Both of these types of education are component parts of uninterrupted education, i.e. education that continues even after receipt of a VUZ diploma. This direction in the work of higher education has great potential and is becoming one of the basic functions of the system of higher education under conditions of the NTR [Scientific and Technical Revolution], inasmuch as constant independent and obligatory periodic study (once every 6 years) is an indispensable condition for insuring the correlation of the knowledge level of personnel to the demands of modern production.

Departments and courses to raise industry-oriented qualifications have been organized in more than 100 higher educational institutions throughout the country. Departments have been opened in 11 VUZs for organizers of industrial production and the development of interindustry planning, in which approximately 2,500 supervisors study annually. Their work has received positive evaluations from the industrial ministries (departments). By 1979 more than 10,000 persons had graduated from the departments for organizers of industrial production and development, and approximately 70 percent of them moved on to higher supervisory positions.

The retraining of personnel in new projected areas of science and technology is being carried out in special departments of higher educational institutions. The organization of special departments and a system for improving qualifications is connected with the provisions of the law on the change in labor, which stipulates the need for a correlation between a specialist's qualifications or the preparedness level of supervisory personnel and the constantly changing demands of social production. In 1980 special departments were organized in 40 of the leading VUZs throughout the country with an overall enrollment of 3,000 persons, two-thirds of whom were studying on leave from the job. The training of personnel in special departments is being conducted in almost 30 fields (economic prognosis, robot and manipulator design, ultrasonic engineering and technology, labor safety procedures during intensified production, the economics and increased efficiency in utilization of natural resources, etc.). Even a partial list of the specialties in which training is being conducted in these departments indicates their

importance and long-range relevance. The active participation of the VUZs in organizing the improvement of qualifications for supervisory personnel and specialists of the national economy has helped complete the formation of a system of uninterrupted education in conjunction with the requirements of developed socialism.

With consideration given to the major role and potential opportunities of higher education in the training and retraining of economic supervisors and in raising the qualifications of specialists, the following tasks were assigned to USSR Minvuz in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers "On Further Improvement in the System of Raising the Qualifications of Supervisory Personnel and Specialists in the National Economy," adopted in 1977: overall supervision of the methodology used in the system for raising qualifications, the development of proposals for improving the efficiency of the educational process, the formation of plans for publishing pedagogical literature, supervision of the quality of the educational process and the functions of state inspection of the system for raising qualifications in general throughout the country.

Soviet higher education plays an important role not only within the country but also on the international scene. USSR VUZs are engaged in training specialists from 139 foreign countries. Foreign connections in the area of higher education have become an important part of our country's foreign policy. They serve as the basis for the reciprocal training of specialists, the exchange of scholars, the resolution of educational problems, exploratory production activity through noncurrency exchanges, the writing of scientific studies and the holding of joint conferences. Some socialist and developing nations send the majority of their students for study to the USSR.

The unselfish assistance in training specialists for other countries and the high scholarly level of Soviet teachers contribute to the further growth of the authority of the socialist system, lead to an even better understanding of its advantages, and attest to the peace-loving policy of our country.

The future development and heightening of the economic and social role of the higher education system depend on the successful completion of many tasks. Enumeration of the main ones might be appropriate: the raising of the quality of specialist training, improvement in the organization of the functions of higher education and the efficient utilization of VUZ potential for the development of scientific research. The means for carrying out these tasks were formulated in resolutions of the 25th CPSU Congress and given concrete definition in subsequent party and government decrees. The scientific and technical revolution places new and higher requirements on the quality of specialist preparation, which predetermines the need for the educational process to respond in a flexible manner to the latest achievements of science and technology and to economic experiments being conducted. The basic condition for raising the quality of specialist training is the expansion of course content that would give the students an integrated picture of the general structure and logic of the development of individual fields of science and technology and of their applied significance. At the same time specialists with a higher education should be ready to incorporate newly developed and tested models of equipment and new technological processes in mass production.

The overall program of scientific and technical progress and its social and economic consequences should form the basis of the requirements for the quality of specialists being trained by the VUZs. Moreover, anticipated changes in the basic elements of production (tools and objects of labor, the energy base and technology of production and the means of production control), as well as plans for developing projected areas and carrying out measures for the efficient utilization of natural resources and the safeguarding of the environment must be taken into consideration. The task of training personnel along new lines of development of science and technology is complicated under present-day conditions by the intensive development of the NTR, whose achievements in many cases have as yet failed to receive not only universal but even predominant application. Their future fate depends to a large extent on the availability of specialists who are capable of furthering research and of applying it to concrete problems.

During the improvement of specialist training consideration must be given to the most important trends for improving all planning activity that were stipulated in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers entitled "On Improving Planning and Strengthening the Influence of the Economic Mechanism on Increasing Production Efficiency and Work Quality," and in particular to determining priorities in the development of industries and economic areas in order to assure progressive changes on the national economic level. This trend presupposes the development of a production substructure: transportation, the materials supply system, communications, etc. And this, in turn, will bring about the need for the timely training of personnel for such subsystem subsectors as agricultural services; water supply and distribution systems; the collection, processing and dissemination of information; adjustment and maintenance servicing, etc.

Plans for specialist training should be included in the list of overall goal-oriented scientific, technical, economic and social programs, as well as in the list of programs for the development of individual regions and territorial production complexes. Therefore as we see it, at the present time it is advisable to refrain from the "rigid" distribution of VUZ graduates only among ministries and departments and to include individual administrative and managerial units among the capital holders to whom specialists are assigned. At the same time a certain independence must be left to the VUZ rectors and local bodies to assign a portion of the young specialists in accordance with regional needs and economic and social development plans. This would allow for a more effective correlation of industrial and territorial planning principles and for a high-quality conformity to the USSR law "On the Basic Powers of Kray and Oblast Soviets of Peoples' Deputies and of the Soviets of Peoples' Deputies of Autonomous Oblasts and Autonomous Okrugs," adopted in June 1980.

A greater role played by local administrative bodies in assigning VUZ graduates and in composing the student body would permit these groups to draw up more valid and realistical long-range and annual inventories of labor resources for the autonomous republics, krays, oblasts and cities. Such a system would respond to the resolutions of the November 1979 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

The degree of influence of higher education on improving our country's social structure depends on the participation of ministries and departments in this work,

and especially on their attitude toward including outstanding working-class and rural young people among preparatory department students and the general student body. However, despite the presence of directives, this work is being carried out on an insufficiently extensive level, which is borne out by the reduction in recent years of the competition for preparatory departments and by the decrease in the degree of participation of the industrial sector in providing members for student collectives.

The number of VUZs in our country is constantly growing. Since consideration in resolving the question of organizing new higher educational institutions is given to long-range social and economic aims and the anticipated contribution of the new VUZ towards their realization, in a number of cases over a certain period of time the training of specialists has been allowed to occur with only a limited practical and laboratory component and to be performed by a teachers' collective that had not as yet been completely organized; this was partially manifested in the creation of new universities. The necessity has arisen in connection with this to improve the utilization of the potential of leading universities in completing the training of upper-division students of the new universities.

The importance of the tasks being performed by higher education and the constantly increasing dimensions of all types of resources directed toward its development require a further increase in the efficiency of its work.

FOOTNOTES

1. V. I. Lenin, Complete Collected Works, Vol 36, p 178; Vol 41, p 307.
2. L. I. Brezhnev, "Leninskim kursom. Rechi i stat'i" [Following Lenin's Way. Speeches and Articles], Vol 2, Moscow, 1970, p 89.
3. "Naselenie SSSR" [The Population of the USSR], Moscow, 1980, p 19.
4. KOMMUNIST, No 17, 1979, pp 84, 96.
5. VESTNIK VYSSHEY SHKOLY, No 1, 1980, p 7.
6. VESTNIK VYSSHEY SHKOLY, No 10, p 9.
7. KOMMUNIST, No 17, 1979, p 41.
8. O. I. Shkaratan, "Promyshlennoe predpriyatiye" [The Industrial Enterprise], Moscow, 1978, p 96.

COPYRIGHT: "Ekonomicheskiye nauki," 1980

9637
CSO: 1828

PEREVEDENTSEV ON LABOR RESOURCES

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian No 48, 26 Nov 80 p 11

[Article by V. Perevedentsev, candidate of economic sciences: "At the Turning Point"]

> [Text] The discussion of the labor shortage is drawing to an end. This discussion was begun by our newspaper early in 1980 with the article by A. Radov entitled "So Much the Better" (LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 20 Feb 80) and has raised problems that are timely and important for our society, and for the continued development of our economy. This is illustrated by our editorial mail. The discussion has aroused strong reaction from readers. We have already received roughly 1,000 letters, and they are continuing to come in.
>
> Today we are publishing an article by prominent demographer V. Perevedentsev and several reader comments [not translated]. The editors plan to publish the final segment of the discussion in one of the next few issues.

The newspaper LITERATURNAYA GAZETA has conducted a very interesting and timely discussion. The situation with availability of labor resources for the national economy is changing quickly and sharply.

It is true that too many issues are being considered at once, so the discussion is somewhat diffused. I will attempt to answer just one question, which the editors have referred to as the "main point of the agenda": evaluation of the present situation with labor resources.

It is common knowledge that our economic development has always taken place in a situation of growing numbers of employed persons. In the eight years between 1971 and 1978, for example, the number of employed persons rose by 15.8 million, which is an average of 2 million a year. According to the 1979 census there are 135 million persons employed in our national economy, 51.5 percent of the entire population. This is the highest level of employment in the world.

The rapid growth in employed persons during the 1970's resulted from a very large increase in labor resources. In the 10th Five-Year Plan that is now

coming to an end growth of the working-age population was 11.2 million. In the upcoming 11th Five-Year Plan, however, it will be just 3.3 million, and in the 12th Five-Year Plan (1986-1990) it will be even less. This is within the formal limits of the working age standards: 16-55 for women and 16-60 for men. In reality these limits are shifting slightly: the average age upon beginning work in the public sector is 20 years, while many people are continuing to work in the first five years after reaching pension age. If we take the entire population between 20 and 60 years, the growth in the current five-year plan is even larger, but in the 12th Five-Year Plan there will be none at all. We should remark that significant growth in labor resources cannot be expected in this century; this is beyond dispute, because virtually everyone who will reach working age before the end of the century has already been born. Thus the country stands at a turning point: from development under conditions of very large growth in labor resources it is moving to a situation of development with an almost constant number of working age people. This is the result of the sharp decline in the birth rate in the 1960's.

Let us recall that the 25th CPSU Congress called attention to the need to follow an effective demographic policy.

Do we have a shortage of labor resources today? At present we do not; in fact, the labor balance in the country as a whole is less strained today than it was a short time ago. Large growth in labor resources made it possible to settle the Far North at an intensified rate; the outflow of people from the countryside decreased; the movement of people away from Siberia was reversed to in-migration, and so on. The underlying point here is the unprecedented growth in labor resources, and nothing else. But this applies to the country as a whole, and in different localities the situation may be very different, even just the opposite. This is the origin of the frequent complaints in the press about labor shortages, that there are tractors and combines standing idle in some places, machine tools not being used in others, while still other regions do not have enough bank clerks, and so on. This is indeed a paradox -- during the greatest growth in labor resources in the country's history there are endless discussions of the shortage of workers. We must look into this and understand what it means.

It is simplest in Moscow and Leningrad, which have been mentioned in the discussion. If it is true, as G. Kulagin writes, that the second shift at the Leningrad Metal Plant used to be noiser than the first, the reason is not at all a shortage of labor resources. If the shift coefficient for equipment in Moscow is just 1.3, which means a large majority of the industrial equipment operates just one shift (and we must also consider that Moscow has a large textile industry working on three shifts), again it is not a question of the "situation with labor resources" in the country. What is it? The explanation is quite simple: enormous efforts are being made to limit the growth of these vast cities. Everything possible is being done to slow down the influx of people. We will not discuss the wisdom of this; assume that it is necessary. But if this is so, I am convinced that the efforts are being applied at the wrong point. If it is necessary to stop the growth of Moscow and Leningrad, the number of jobs there must not be increased. And if new jobs are opened up, there must be workers for them.

We must note that a shortage of regular workers [cadres] in general, especially of certain occupations and qualifications, often occurs in places were there is a considerable surplus of labor resources. In some cases the dimensions and structure of the training of skilled workers do not match requirements, and in others trained cadres move readily from one occupation to another. Let us consider this example. In the three years from 1975 to 1977 the country trained 3,675,000 agricultural machine operators. But in this same period the number of such workers rose only 375,000.

There is no question of the shortage of people in agriculture in many places. But it is equally certain that there is an enormous surplus of labor resources in other places. These matters have been fairly well studied and explained by science. It says, for example, that the level of available labor in the Volga-Vyatka region is three times (!) the level in the Far East.

There are significant reserves for improvement in the currently existing technology, machinery, and organization of production. In many cases, however, technical and other progress brings only a "hypothetical release" of labor because production volume must increase. Therefore, the increase in productivity usually leads to a corresponding increase in production of output, not to a decrease in the number of employees.

As A. Myasnikov correctly observed during the discussion, "At most domestic machine building enterprises the number of employees is 1.3-1.5 times higher than at similar enterprises abroad." Therefore, we have, as they say, some "fat."

I am convinced that there is no shortage of labor resources in the country as a whole today. Moreoever, I believe we have considerable labor reserves. An illustration of this can be seen in the great difference in number of employed persons according to the census and current records. The average number of employed persons in 1978-1979 was 124 million. The difference of 11 million between this and the census figure can be explained by the fact that the census counted among employed persons seasonal workers although they were "not working at the time of the census," persons who were changing jobs, kolkhoz members temporarily not employed in the public sector, and so on.

While labor resources in the country as a whole are adequate, there are significant disproportions between the need for labor and its availability. It is particularly interesting that in several cases these disproportions are increasing. For example, many oblasts of the Non-Chernozem zone are losing rural population rapidly, where in the Central Asian regions with the greatest labor surpluses the picture is often just the opposite. I remember that in the nine years between the 1970 census and the 1979 census the rural population of Kostomskaya Oblast dropped 28 percent and in Orlovskaya Oblast the decrease was 30 percent. By contrast, the rural population of Tajikstan increased 36 percent!

To have an accurate picture of shortage and surplus of labor resources in various places it is necessary to compile regular balances of labor resources for each city, urban-type community, and rural administrative region. Scientists

have been saying this for some 20 years, with no success. Such balances have now been compiled on the basis of the data from the 1979 census. But they will quickly become outdated. And as statisticians say, "Balances for cities will be compiled each year only for cities which are oblast, kray, or ASSR centers," which is roughly 150 cities, whereas there were 2,061 cities and 3,845 urban-type communities in the country according to the 1979 census. But the decree issued last year by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers on improving the economic mechanism envisioned compiling balances of labor resources for cities. Such balances are the basis of all work to improve the use of labor resources.

So the country today has adequate labor resources. But in the next five-year plan a shortage will be felt, and in the 12th Five-Year Plan it will be critical. We must find measures to mitigate the impact of this drop on the national economy and apply them in time.

Let us look at what should happen in the 12th Five-Year Plan.

I believe that the increase in the number of persons employed in the nonproduction sectors will continue to increase then. In 1971-1978 the number of persons employed in this sphere rose 26.5 percent while the rise in the sectors of material production was just 11.2 percent. In 1979 the number of employees in the nonproduction sectors increased by 804,000, which was half of the growth in number of persons employed in the national economy. The growth in employment in the nonproduction sectors results from the rise in the level of services, the increase in "investments in people," and actual population growth. Both of these factors will be operative in the future. Therefore, an increase in employment is inevitable. But this will lead to a decrease in the number of persons employed in the sphere of material production. This means that national income will grow more slowly than labor productivity, whereas until now it has been the other way around and the increase in number of employed persons produced a significant share of the growth in national income. Capital investment has the greatest impact on increasing labor productivity. Therefore, the hope of certain authors that growth in labor productivity will fully compensate for the negative effects of the labor shortage are extremely naive.

Large-scale development of the Far North will become very difficult, for it requires significant labor resources. Yet it is a region that has vast natural resources that are vitally important for the country.

The increasing needs of the cities for additional labor should cause intensified in-migration from the countryside, primarily in those places where even today the population is highly transient. This may put the agriculture of the Non-Chernozem zone and of certain other regions in a difficult situation. Note that the outflow of population from rural areas of the RSFSR increased sharply in 1979 compared to 1978.

As we see, many problems may arise. Therefore, we need a system of well-planned, effective measures that will make it possible to draw the surplus

rural population of several southern regions of the country, chiefly Central Asia and the Transcaucasus, into public production. It must also be kept in mind that Central Asia's proportion of population growth in the country is very high today and will increase further. What is the best way to use this potential given the general drop-off in labor resources? There must be a significant shift toward new industrial construction in Central Asia.

Of all the Union republics, Russia will have the hardest time with labor resources in the 12th Five-Year Plan. But in Central Asia the growth of labor resources will be very high.

Let us compare the numbers of those who were less than five years old and those in the 40-45 year age bracket according to the 1970 census. In the 12th Five-Year Plan the former group will be reaching age 20, and the latter will reach 60. For each 100 leaving the working age (reaching 60) in Russia there will be 85 entering. In Uzbekistan the entry group will be 302, and in Tajikistan it will be even higher.

Most of the growth of labor resources in Central Asia occurs in the kishlaks (villages). Their population is not attracted to the urban way of life and is not inclined to migrate to the cities. To attract young people from the kishlaks to the cities we need an effective system that stimulates moving and adaptation of newcomers in the city. At the present time little is being done about this. I am deeply convinced that Central Asia is the key region in solving the problem of labor resources for the whole country.

The approaching difficulties with labor resources are chiefly the result of the drop in the birth rate in the 1960's. The number of people in the working age brackets until the end of this century is rigidly determined and cannot be increased. But we can give serious thought today to the labor situation early in the next century.

A new "structural" decline in the birth rate will begin in the next few years. This is a result of the relatively small number of women born in the 1960's. There is only one way to prevent this decline: a sharp rise in the birth rate among young women. Three-fourths of all children today are born to women below the age of 30. But an aggravation of the situation with labor resources should inevitably lead to a desire to make the fullest possible use of young people in the national economy. Moreover, the conditions of the scientific-technical revolution demand a steady rise in the general and vocational education of young people joining the work force. Thus the educational, labor, and reproductive functions of young women are in competition.

We have roughly 10 million students at higher educational institutions and tekhnikums. Most of them are women (52 percent at higher educational institutions and 56 percent at secondary schools). About 40 percent of the students, 4 million persons! -- study in evening and extension divisions, which means they work and go to school at the same time. However, no one will deny that young families where the spouses work and go to school too usually avoid the burden of children and put them off for years.

The discussion of the labor shortage has raised many issues. Their solutions, the reader can see, often require regulation of demographic aspects of our lives.

11,176
CSO: 1828

DEMOGRAPHY

POPULATION COMPOSITION, DISTRIBUTION OF GEORGIA, AZERBAIJAN, LITHUANIA, MOLDAVIA, LATVIA, KIRGHIZ SSR

Moscow VESTNIK STATISTIKI in Russian No 10, Oct 80 pp 67-73

[Translation of tables 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 on distribution of the population of the various republics and autonomous republics according to the most numerous nationalities and languages]

Demography [Moscow VESTNIK STATISTIKI in Russian No 10, Oct 80 pp 67-73 "All Union Census of the Population"]

NATIONAL COMPOSITION OF USSR POPULATION*

11. Division of Population of Georgian SSR by Most Numerous Nationalities and Language

	Number of People of a Given Nationality	Of the Total Those Who Consider Their Native Language to Be				Of the Total Number of People of a Given Nationality--Those Who Freely Speak a Second Language of One of the USSR Nationalities			
		The Language of Their Nationality	The Language of Another Nationality			The Language of Their Nationality	The Language of Another Nationality		
			Russian	Georgian	Other Languages		Russian	Georgian	Other Languages
The Entire Population.....	4,993,182	4,748,359	158,266	83,339	11,218	28,276	1,330,229	220,706	42,823
Including:									
Georgians.....	3,433,011	3,415,920	16,196	—	895	6,592	876,471	—	9,382
Ossets.....	160,497	128,517	4,565	27,281	134	3,151	50,369	50,463	298
Abkhazians.....	85,285	81,970	2,072	1,231	12	313	63,006	1,829	45
Armenians.....	448,080	373,025	41,718	33,014	243	9,431	187,098	61,390	2,195
Russians.....	371,608	368,613	—	2,664	331	1,999	—	57,430	7,357
Azerbaijanis.....	255,678	250,663	3,535	1,350	110	651	67,120	16,389	429
Greeks.....	95,105	38,731	44,528	3,484	8,362	—	31,871	8,119	20,765
Ukrainians.....	45,036	23,723	20,921	360	32	3,306	28,943	3,930	279
Jews.....	28,298	9,382	8,777	10,020	139	396	18,041	3,068	418
Kurds.....	25,688	19,331	3,764	2,346	357	—	7,737	8,382	571

12. Division of Population of the Abkhazskaya ASSR in the Georgian SSR by Most Numerous Nationalities and Language

	Number of People of a Given Nationality	Of the Total Those Who Consider Their Native Language to Be					Of the Total Number of People of a Given Nationality--Those Who Freely Speak a Second Language of One of the USSR Nationalities				
		The Language of Their Nationality	The Language of Another Nationality				The Language of Their Nationality	The Language of Another Nationality			
			Russian	Abkhazian	Georgian	Other Langs.		Russian	Abkhazian	Georgian	Other Langs.
The Entire Population.....	486,082	462,363	20,809	485	1,949	476	3,419	296,874	1,105	3,980	2,330
Including:											
Abkhazians.....	83,097	80,579	1,781	—	730	7	251	62,044	—	1,197	39
Georgians.....	213,322	208,133	4,815	288	—	86	1,083	119,026	582	—	192
Russians.....	79,730	79,513	—	28	73	116	143	—	362	1,841	1,099
Armenians.....	73,350	69,895	3,330	10	105	10	946	53,761	27	357	44
Greeks.....	13,662	11,348	2,124	11	60	99	—	9,786	23	146	84
Ukrainians.....	10,257	5,896	4,329	2	16	14	699	5,315	11	122	56

*Continuation of the publication of the primary totals of the census in the VESTNIK STATISTIKI Magazine (For the beginning see No's 2, 6, 7, 8, and 9 for 1980); data concerning the National Composition of the USSR and RSFSR was published in No 7, of the USSR and RSSR in No 8, and of the Uzbek SSR and Kazakh SSR in No 9 of the present year.

13. Division of Population of the Adzharskaya ASSR in the Georgian SSR by Most Numerous Nationalities and Language

	Number of People of a Given Nationality	Of the Total Those Who Consider Their Native Language to Be				Of the Total Number of People of a Given Nationality--Those Who Freely Speak a Second Language of One of the USSR Nationalities			
		The Language of Their Nationality	The Language of Another Nationality			The Language of Their Nationality	The Language of Another Nationality		
			Russian	Georgian	Other Languages		Russian	Georgian	Other Languages
The Entire Population.....	334,224	302,174	10,826	1,075	149	2,244	107,387	6,934	1,248
Including:									
Georgians.....	283,872	282,025	1,819	--	28	719	87,881	--	274
Russians.....	34,544	34,478	--	49	17	35	--	3,260	685
Armenians.....	10,101	13,066	2,873	152	10	692	9,979	1,502	72
Greeks.....	7,072	5,908	1,052	91	21	--	4,167	729	48
Ukrainians.....	3,402	2,970	2,422	7	3	380	2,585	300	24

14. Division of Population of the Yugo-Osetinskaya Autonomous Oblast in the Georgian SSR by Most Numerous Nationalities and Language

	Number of People of a Given Nationality	Of the Total Those Who Consider Their Native Language to Be					Of the Total Number of People of a Given Nationality--Those Who Freely Speak a Second Language of One of the USSR Nationalities				
		The Language of Their Nationality	The Language of Another Nationality				The Language of Their Nationality	The Language of Another Nationality			
			Russian	Ossetic	Georgian	Other Langs.		Russian	Ossetic	Georgian	Other Langs.
The Entire Population.....	97,988	95,538	619	122	1,683	26	194	39,991	1,728	9,401	268
Including:											
Ossets.....	65,077	64,257	187	--	622	11	102	32,292	--	9,014	88
Georgians.....	28,181	28,039	66	75	--	7	41	6,335	1,176	--	45
Russians.....	2,044	2,031	--	5	9	1	6	--	511	284	46

15. Division of the Population of the Azerbaijan SSR, the Nakhichevanskaya ASSR and the Nagorno-Karabakhskaya Autonomous Oblast by Most Numerous Nationalities and Language

	Number of People of a Given Nationality	Of the Total Those Who Consider Their Native Language to Be				Of the Total Number of People of a Given Nationality--Those Who Freely Speak a Second Language of One of the USSR Nationalities			
		The Language of Their Nationality	The Language of Another Nationality			The Language of Their Nationality	The Language of Another Nationality		
			Russian	Azerbaijani	Other Languages		Russian	Azerbaijani	Other Languages
Azerbaijan SSR--									
The Entire Population.....	6,026,515	5,757,801	226,339	29,097	14,078	70,598	1,617,290	207,476	35,411

	Number of People of a Given Nationality	Of the Total Those Who Consider Their Native Language to Be				Of the Total Number of People of a Given Nationality—Those Who Freely Speak a Second Language of One of the USSR Nationalities			
		The Language of Their Nationality	The Language of Another Nationality			The Language of Their Nationality	The Language of Another Nationality		
			Russian	Azerbaijani	Other Languages		Russian	Azerbaijani	Other Languages
Including:									
Azerbaijanis	4,708,832	4,647,611	48,963	—	12,258	24,419	1,312,319	—	17,236
Armenians	475,486	368,370	106,480	641	75	35,375	203,377	37,825	418
Russians	475,255	474,743	—	314	198	387	—	43,766	5,438
Nationalities of Dagestan	203,127	177,729	9,348	17,488	362	2,700	42,254	101,612	364
Of these:									
Lezghins	158,057	134,873	8,571	14,428	187	2,039	37,184	73,613	180
Avars	35,991	32,978	288	2,615	110	601	2,994	21,943	97
Tsakhurs	8,548	7,958	15	542	32	13	767	5,833	41
Jews	15,497	9,841	21,044	4,385	245	993	8,505	4,809	550
Tatars	31,350	20,665	10,151	483	51	1,952	17,280	3,679	83
Ukrainians	26,482	12,427	13,948	21	6	3,131	10,457	1,136	145
Tats	8,848	3,965	4,352	376	155	389	3,305	1,933	88
Udins	5,861	5,519	250	39	33	25	3,187	1,520	255
Nakhichevanskaya ASSR—									
The Entire Population	240,459	238,977	667	796	19	251	35,842	2,332	921
Including:									
Azerbaijanis	229,968	229,859	101	—	8	51	33,368	—	735
Russians	3,857	3,799	—	4	4	7	—	430	253
Armenians	3,406	3,303	65	38	—	34	652	1,884	2
Nagorno-Karabakhskaya Autonomous Oblast—the Entire Population	162,181	157,177	4,833	36	135	3,660	44,438	4,749	2,236
Including:									
Azerbaijanis	37,264	36,998	181	—	85	123	5,550	—	2,899
Armenians	123,076	118,559	4,500	13	2	3,497	38,833	4,611	24
Russians	1,265	1,254	—	—	11	6	—	82	326

16. Division of Population of the Lithuanian SSR by Most Numerous Nationalities and Language

	Number of People of a Given Nationality	Of the Total Those Who Consider Their Native Language to Be				Of the Total Number of People of a Given Nationality—Those Who Freely Speak a Second Language of One of the USSR Nationalities			
		The Language of Their Nationality	The Language of Another Nationality			The Language of Their Nationality	The Language of Another Nationality		
			Russian	Lithuanian	Other Languages		Russian	Lithuanian	Other Languages
The Entire Population	3,391,490	3,283,319	76,312	20,660	9,199	17,281	1,623,923	156,551	15,207
Including:									
Lithuanians	2,712,233	2,703,452	5,745	—	3,036	3,622	1,415,382	—	8,102
Russians	303,493	290,400	—	6,641	452	5,294	—	108,954	4,113
Poles	247,022	218,029	17,447	9,536	2,010	—	150,716	27,506	1,918
Belorussians	57,584	27,995	25,720	790	3,079	4,159	25,880	7,341	148
Ukrainians	31,982	16,910	14,330	654	88	3,134	14,821	4,865	94
Jews	14,697	6,022	7,990	619	66	298	4,380	4,579	547

17. Division of Population of the Moldavian SSR by Most Numerous Nationalities and Language

	Number of People of a Given Nationality	Of the Total Those Who Consider Their Native Language to Be				Of the Total Number of People of a Given Nationality—Those Who Freely Speak a Second Language of One of the USSR Nationalities			
		The Language of Their Nationality	The Language of Another Nationality			The Language of Their Nationality	The Language of Another Nationality		
			Russian	Moldavian	Other Languages		Russian	Moldavian	Other Languages
The Entire Population	3,949,756	3,569,114	351,951	17,662	11,029	83,437	1,605,393	158,281	41,191
Including:									
Moldavians	2,525,687	2,437,001	82,451	—	6,235	31,118	1,165,640	—	16,618
Ukrainians	560,679	384,248	168,516	7,672	243	40,918	242,895	72,261	292
Russians	505,730	501,509	—	2,752	1,469	2,471	—	53,851	18,956
Gagauzi	138,000	128,529	9,352	1,800	319	1,127	94,385	8,642	175
Bulgarians	80,665	64,662	13,782	1,771	450	—	53,955	5,908	643
Jews	80,127	28,533	52,996	426	172	4,788	24,333	11,920	2,906
Belorussians	13,874	5,070	8,628	57	119	1,678	4,667	501	365

18. Division of Population of the Latvian SSR by Most Numerous Nationalities and Language

	Number of People of a Given Nationality	Of the Total Those Who Consider Their Native Language to Be				Of the Total Number of People of a Given Nationality--Those Who Freely Speak a Second Language of One of the USSR Nationalities			
		The Language of Their Nationality	The Language of Another Nationality			The Language of Their Nationality	The Language of Another Nationality		
			Russian	Latvian	Other Languages		Russian	Latvian	Other Languages
The Entire Population	2,502,816	2,275,193	194,118	29,272	4,233	48,245	909,289	215,409	19,344
Including:									
Latvians	1,344,105	1,314,575	28,922	—	608	14,388	783,607	—	3,291
Russians	821,464	813,025	--	7,989	450	6,785	—	156,743	11,540
Belorussians	111,505	43,193	65,418	2,407	487	10,805	38,631	13,943	404
Ukrainians	66,703	31,098	34,969	559	77	10,719	28,730	4,277	256
Poles	62,690	20,932	30,997	8,631	2,130	—	24,237	13,661	1,829
Lithuanians	37,818	27,135	3,655	6,871	157	2,314	14,087	14,898	34
Jews	28,331	8,006	19,825	395	105	1,111	7,025	6,327	1,519

19. Division of Population of the Kirgiz SSR and Its Oblasts by Most Numerous Nationalities and Language

	Number of People of a Given Nationality	Of the Total Those Who Consider Their Native Language to Be				Of the Total Number of People of a Given Nationality--Those Who Freely Speak a Second Language of One of the USSR Nationalities			
		The Language of Their Nationality	The Language of Another Nationality			The Language of Their Nationality	The Language of Another Nationality		
			Russian	Kirghiz	Other Languages		Russian	Kirghiz	Other Languages
Kirgiz SSR--The Entire Population	3,522,832	3,344,547	152,938	12,645	12,702	13,604	867,300	35,984	58,073
Including									
Kirghizes	1,687,382	1,680,092	6,021	--	1,269	1,440	480,452	--	30,638
Russians	911,703	911,328	—	65	310	194	—	10,137	8,762
Uzbeks	426,194	419,429	3,954	2,328	483	1,231	134,322	15,106	2,165
Ukrainians	109,324	41,540	67,746	13	25	6,101	31,760	1,617	577
Germans	101,057	72,349	28,599	14	95	—	64,041	264	176
Tatars	72,018	58,263	12,647	724	384	2,078	49,984	1,326	1,470
Uigurs	29,817	22,427	1,213	1,080	5,097	—	16,854	1,093	1,254
Karakho	27,442	22,049	1,697	3,455	241	334	17,438	1,580	146
Dugans	26,661	25,513	471	204	473	—	17,639	731	281
Tadzhik	23,209	11,107	399	227	1,476	182	5,042	719	7,249
Issyk-Kulskaya Oblast'--The Entire Population	350,634	335,296	8,312	6,716	310	846	85,945	3,635	883

COPYRIGHT: Izdatel'stvo "Statistika", 1980

9495
CSO: 1828

	Number of People of a Given Nationality	Of the Total Those Who Consider Their Native Language to Be				Of the Total Number of People of a Given Nationality--Those Who Freely Speak a Second Language of One of the USSR Nationalities			
		The Language of Their Nationality	The Language of Another [illegible]			The Language of Their Nationality	The Language of Another Nationality		
			Russian	Kirghiz			Russian	Kirghiz	Other Languages
Including:									
Kirghizes	220,261	219,620	596	—	45	99	68,957	—	261
Russians	96,057	96,005	—	18	34	34	—	2,079	436
Ukrainians	7,459	2,905	4,550	4	—	424	2,191	134	19
Kazakhs	5,270	2,953	121	2,168	28	55	2,775	455	8
Tatars	4,604	3,097	690	203	14	88	2,655	197	31
Uzbeks	3,511	3,020	214	221	56	37	2,406	196	15
Naryn Oblast--The Entire Population	228,729	226,843	627	1,220	39	134	45,731	933	156
Including:									
Kirghizes	219,632	219,675	141	—	16	25	43,719	—	104
Russians	4,656	4,645	—	9	2	10	—	295	38
Osh Oblast--The Entire Population	1,545,479	1,500,931	31,551	2,582	10,495	4,038	347,964	21,491	49,312
Including:									
Kirghizes	867,689	864,251	1,810	—	1,028	435	169,405	—	29,182
Uzbeks	400,909	397,474	2,083	1,093	259	834	116,810	13,849	1,997
Russians	139,671	139,610	—	9	52	25	—	2,756	3,827
Tatars	42,245	35,683	6,140	141	281	972	29,855	601	1,208
Tadzhik	22,450	20,528	281	215	1,426	88	4,623	788	7,190
Ukrainians	20,781	8,681	12,091	2	7	1,138	6,918	625	382
Uigurs	8,037	2,676	204	361	4,796	—	2,448	374	865

POPULATION COMPOSITION, DISTRIBUTION OF TAJIKISTAN, ARMENIA, TURKMENISTAN, ESTONIA OUTLINED

Moscow VESTNIK STATISTIKI in Russian No 11, Nov 80 pp 60-67

[Translation of tables 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 on nationalities residing in and languages spoken in the various republics and regional distribution of the population living outside their titular republics]

Demography [Novoye VESTNIK STATISTIKI in Russian No 12, Dec 80 pp 60-67 "All Union Census of the Population"]

NATIONAL COMPOSITION OF USSR POPULATION*

20. Division of Population of the Tadzhik SSR by Most Numerous Nationalities and Language

	Number of People of a Given Nationality	Of the Total Those Who Consider Their Native Language to Be				Of the Total Number of People of a Given Nationality—Those Who Freely Speak a Second Language of One of the USSR Nationalities			
		The Language of Their Nationality	The Language of Another Nationality			The Language of Their Nationality	The Language of Another Nationality		
			Russian	Tadzhik	Other Languages		Russian	Tadzhik	Other Languages
Tadzhik SSR--The Entire Population	3,806,220	3,692,044	92,235	14,327	7,614	12,434	960,806	147,298	137,652
Including:									
Tadzhik	2,237,048	2,220,928	12,222	—	3,898	3,086	622,015	—	117,892
Uzbeks	871,199	859,870	5,041	7,396	292	2,161	189,230	125,121	707
Russians	395,089	394,902	—	61	126	104	—	10,634	6,064
Tatars	79,529	65,089	13,473	221	746	2,250	56,871	1,456	2,371
Kirghizes	48,376	47,076	218	180	902	83	6,928	5,475	4,582
Germans	38,853	27,759	11,068	4	22	—	25,780	334	134
Ukrainians	15,826	13,849	19,932	7	18	2,702	14,444	676	225
Jews	14,667	2,905	6,564	5,135	43	337	6,901	1,053	435
Turkmens	13,991	13,584	232	49	146	32	4,113	236	1,894
Kulyabskaya Oblast--The Entire Population	491,702	486,874	1,918	2,243	667	1,081	96,795	32,857	11,320
Including:									
Tadzhik	401,260	400,190	546	—	532	426	84,569	—	10,742
Uzbeks	74,836	72,659	121	2,016	40	486	8,592	30,980	38
Russians	8,870	8,807	—	4	9	8	—	1,269	153
Kurgan-Tyubinskaya Oblast--The Entire Population	703,006	687,924	12,276	1,217	1,589	1,513	152,737	31,294	27,179
Including:									
Tadzhik	393,731	390,995	1,890	—	846	490	90,991	—	21,863
Uzbeks	219,213	217,272	930	928	83	322	36,167	28,658	199
Russians	36,135	36,107	—	16	12	14	—	1,154	563
Turkmens	12,833	12,640	78	36	79	13	3,436	184	1,583
Germans	12,338	9,896	2,435	—	7	—	9,067	125	35
Tatars	9,828	7,515	2,088	62	163	314	6,173	295	612

* Continuation of the publication of the primary totals of the census in the VESTNIK STATISTIKI Magazine (For the beginning see No's 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 for 1980); data concerning the National Composition of the USSR and RFSFR was published in No 7, of the USSR and RSSR in No 8, of the Uzbek SSR and Kazakh SSR in No 9, and of the Georgian, Azerbaijan, Lithuanian, Moldavian, Latvian and Kirgiz SSR in No 10 of the present year.

	Number of People of a Given Nationality	Of the Total Those Who Consider Their Native Language to Be				Of the Total Number of People of a Given Nationality--Those Who Freely Speak a Second Language of One of the USSR Nationalities			
		The Language of Their Nationality	The Language of Another Nationality			The Language of Their Nationality	The Language of Another Nationality		
			Russian	Tadzhik	Other Languages		Russian	Tadzhik	Other Languages
Leninabadskaya Oblast--The Entire Population	1,194,931	1,169,429	20,398	2,099	2,805	2,542	312,780	34,873	64,085
Including:									
Tadzhik	651,357	647,777	2,387	—	1,193	585	191,824	—	56,896
Uzbeks	355,774	352,906	1,398	1,381	89	461	76,456	28,904	280
Russians	106,433	106,391	—	12	30	19	—	3,679	1,975
Tatars	32,623	28,283	3,930	51	359	601	24,941	498	759
Kirghizes	15,772	14,927	65	30	750	32	2,645	1,013	3,360
Ukrainians	8,162	3,659	4,499	2	2	484	3,343	174	78
Gorno-Badakhshanskaya Autonomous Oblast--The Entire Population	127,709	127,217	439	29	24	108	40,385	182	384
Including:									
Tadzhik	115,484	115,381	95	—	8	7	37,157	—	285
Kirghizes	8,503	8,493	3	7	—	2	1,754	15	1
Russians	1,779	1,774	—	1	4	5	—	49	82

21. Division of Population of the Armenian SSR by Most Numerous Nationalities and Language

	Number of People of a Given Nationality	Of the Total Those Who Consider Their Native Language to Be				Of the Total Number of People of a Given Nationality--Those Who Freely Speak a Second Language of One of the USSR Nationalities			
		The Language of Their Nationality	The Language of Another Nationality			The Language of Their Nationality	The Language of Another Nationality		
			Russian	Armenian	Other Languages		Russian	Armenian	Other Languages
The Entire Population	3,037,259	3,000,964	26,064	9,623	606	12,770	963,818	70,861	24,494
Including:									
Armenians	2,724,975	2,709,591	15,262	—	122	10,910	932,026	—	20,378
Azerbaijanis	160,841	159,709	757	375	—	338	15,879	16,164	77
Russians	70,336	69,840	—	454	42	327	—	18,821	1,585
Kurds	50,822	43,019	346	7,140	317	—	2,809	28,224	1,993
Ukrainians	8,900	5,598	3,183	114	5	843	4,489	1,331	73
Assyrians	6,183	3,516	2,125	540	2	—	2,499	2,310	34

	Number of People of a Given Nationality	Of the Total Those Who Consider Their Native Language to Be				Of the Total Number of People of a Given Nationality--Those Who Freely Speak a Second Language of One of the USSR Nationalities			
		The Language of Their Nationality	The Language of Another Nationality			The Language of Their Nationality	The Language of Another Nationality		
			Russian	Turkomen	Other Languages		Russian	Turkomen	Other Languages
Maryyskaya Oblast--The Entire Population	632,345	618,341	11,766	1,501	737	2,210	132,000	20,920	1,802
Including:									
Turkomens	495,370	493,593	1,689	—	88	332	101,924	—	480
Russians	58,479	58,440	—	9	30	28	—	1,708	945
Baluji	18,488	18,207	74	182	45	—	726	9,973	35
Kazakhs	15,313	15,067	137	106	3	67	3,500	5,837	15
Tatars	7,940	6,565	1,243	119	13	231	5,494	433	21
Ukrainians	6,575	3,651	2,915	7	2	797	3,352	96	23
Tashauzskaya Oblast--The Entire Population	531,623	525,620	3,588	1,853	562	719	73,822	16,631	6,275
Including:									
Turkomens	323,784	323,023	546	—	215	167	36,153	—	3,737
Uzbeks	161,480	159,351	631	1,477	21	281	28,052	10,357	221
Kazakhs	25,185	24,753	144	184	104	109	3,641	4,364	894
Russians	8,150	8,115	—	10	25	13	—	583	585
Charzhouskaya Oblast--The Entire Population	579,466	561,329	12,733	4,861	543	2,180	146,447	18,251	3,142
Including:									
Turkomens	418,746	415,750	2,766	—	230	665	109,262	—	1,899
Uzbeks	63,448	57,799	1,243	4,374	32	448	17,843	13,879	108
Russians	61,729	61,680	—	31	18	25	—	1,984	819
Tatars	11,780	9,412	2,146	183	39	358	7,886	735	68
Kazakhs	6,208	5,907	153	126	22	38	1,995	1,018	30

22. Division of Population of the Turkmen SSR by Most Numerous Nationalities and Language

	Number of People of a Given Nationality	Of the Total Those Who Consider Their Native Language to Be				Of the Total Number of People of a Given Nationality--Those Who Freely Speak a Second Language of One of the USSR Nationalities			
		The Language of Their Nationality	The Language of Another Nationality			The Language of Their Nationality	The Language of Another Nationality		
			Russian	Turkmen	Other Languages		Russian	Turkmen	Other Languages
Turkmen SSR--The Entire Population	2,764,748	2,676,216	75,086	10,964	2,482	14,002	639,615	63,278	15,998
Including:									
Turkmens	1,891,695	1,877,164	13,920	—	611	3,099	456,860	—	6,844
Russians	349,170	348,956	—	62	152	133	—	7,303	5,431
Uzbeks	233,730	224,045	3,398	6,174	113	985	51,091	24,901	388
Kazakhs	79,539	77,852	1,016	539	132	335	24,319	12,495	989
Tatars	40,432	31,815	8,007	462	148	1,502	26,154	2,040	477
Ukrainians	37,118	20,259	16,824	23	12	3,853	18,391	372	140
Armenians	26,605	17,498	9,082	7	18	1,713	15,430	344	202
Azerbaijanis	23,548	18,853	4,404	276	15	723	15,256	809	66
Beluji	18,584	18,280	81	175	48	—	757	10,008	37
Nationalities of Dagestan	11,555	10,002	1,453	19	81	198	8,099	107	102
Of the above, those who are Lezghins	7,562	6,709	816	5	32	123	5,231	34	74
Ashkhabadskaya Oblast--The Entire Population	397,648	390,624	4,605	2,230	189	544	97,555	3,448	698
Including:									
Turkmens	349,533	348,287	1,213	—	33	174	85,896	—	148
Russians	25,153	25,143	—	4	6	5	—	1,003	349
Kazakhs	4,355	4,230	66	59	—	6	1,745	621	16
Krasnovodskaya Oblast--The Entire Population	312,022	298,837	12,861	132	192	2,127	91,055	1,448	1,879
Including:									
Turkmens	177,761	175,822	1,919	—	20	345	54,836	—	407
Russians	68,128	68,106	—	1	21	19	—	522	1,100
Kazakhs	26,368	26,037	283	47	1	55	11,968	547	25
Ukrainians	7,700	4,456	3,242	—	2	801	4,055	40	36
Azerbaijanis	6,873	5,788	1,061	20	4	138	4,552	73	15
Tatars	6,395	5,114	1,253	22	6	216	4,334	126	34
Nationalities of Dagestan	6,204	5,590	587	4	23	64	4,345	15	56
Of the above, those who are Lezghins	5,741	5,247	476	3	15	59	4,044	11	50

23. Division of Population of the Estonian SSR by Most Numerous Nationalities and Language

	Number of People of a Given Nationality	Of the Total Those Who Consider Their Native Language to Be				Of the Total Number of People of a Given Nationality--Those Who Freely Speak a Second Language of One of the USSR Nationalities			
		The Language of Their Nationality	The Language of Another Nationality			The Language of Their Nationality	The Language of Another Nationality		
			Russian	Estonian	Other Languages		Russian	Estonian	Other Languages
The Entire Population.....	1,464,476	1,385,324	62,652	15,609	891	23,010	260,108	58,303	7,270
Including:									
Estonians.....	947,812	938,245	9,419	—	148	5,711	218,564	—	1,088
Russians.....	408,770	402,137	—	6,385	256	4,877	—	46,413	4,859
Ukrainians.....	36,044	16,017	19,539	455	33	6,618	14,615	1,750	104
Belorussians.....	23,461	8,127	15,145	153	36	3,727	7,295	818	164
Finns.....	17,753	6,582	4,745	6,415	11	—	6,994	5,723	20
Jews.....	4,966	749	3,795	402	20	122	719	1,243	489

24. Distribution of the Population of the Individual Nationalities of the Union Republic by the Territory in Which They Live

	Number of People	Percentage of Total		Number of People	Percentage of Total
Russians	137,397,089	100	Belorussians	9,462,715	100
Of those they who live in the territory of:			Of those they who live in the territory of:		
RSFSR	113,521,881	82.6	Belorussian SSR	7,567,955	80.0
Ukrainian SSR	10,471,602	7.6	RSFSR	1,051,900	11.1
Kazakh SSR	5,991,205	4.4	Ukrainian SSR	406,098	4.3
Uzbek SSR	1,665,658	1.2	Kazakh SSR	181,491	1.9
Belorussian SSR	1,134,117	0.8	Latvian SSR	111,505	1.2
Kirgiz SSR	911,703	0.7	Lithuanian SSR	57,584	0.6
Latvian SSR	821,464	0.6	Estonian SSR	23,461	0.2
Moldavian SSR	505,730	0.4	Uzbek SSR	19,073	0.2
Azerbaijan SSR	475,255	0.3	Moldavian SSR	13,874	0.1
Estonian SSR	408,778	0.3	Kirgiz SSR	7,676	0.1
Tadzhik SSR	395,089	0.3	Georgian SSR	5,702	0.1
Georgian SSR	371,608	0.3	Turkmen SSR	5,289	0.06
Turkmen SSR	349,170	0.25	Tadzhik SSR	5,142	0.05
Lithuanian SSR	303,493	0.2	Azerbaijan SSR	4,782	0.05
Armenian SSR	70,336	0.05	Armenian SSR	1,183	0.01
Ukrainians	42,347,387	100	Uzbeks	12,455,978	100
Of those they who live in the territory of:			Of those they who live in the territory of:		
Ukrainian SSR	36,488,951	86.2	Uzbek SSR	10,569,007	84.85
RSFSR	3,657,647	8.6	Tadzhik SSR	873,199	7.0
Kazakh SSR	897,964	2.1	Kirgiz SSR	426,194	3.4
Moldavian SSR	560,679	1.3	Kazakh SSR	263,295	2.1
Belorussian SSR	230,985	0.5	Turkmen SSR	233,730	1.9
Uzbek SSR	113,826	0.3	RSFSR	72,385	0.6
Kirgiz SSR	109,324	0.3	Ukrainian SSR	9,862	0.08
Latvian SSR	66,703	0.16	Belorussian SSR	2,333	0.02
Georgian SSR	45,036	0.1	Lithuanian SSR	2,011	0.02
Turkmen SSR	37,118	0.1	Azerbaijan SSR	1,608	0.01
Estonian SSR	36,044	0.1	Moldavian SSR	605	0.005
Tadzhik SSR	35,826	0.08	Georgian SSR	574	0.005
Lithuanian SSR	31,982	0.08	Latvian SSR	482	0.004
Azerbaijan SSR	26,402	0.06	Estonian SSR	397	0.003
Armenian SSR	8,900	0.02	Armenian SSR	296	0.002

	Number of People	Percentage of Total		Number of People	Percentage of Total
Kazakhs	6,556,442	100	Azerbaijanis	5,477,330	100
Of those they who live in the territory of:			Of those they who live in the territory of:		
Kazakh SSR	5,289,349	80.7	Azerbaijan SSR	4,708,832	86.0
Uzbek SSR	620,136	9.5	Georgian SSR	255,678	4.7
RSFSR	518,060	7.9	Armenian SSR	160,841	2.9
Turkmen SSR	79,539	1.2	RSFSR	152,421	2.8
Kirgiz SSR	27,442	0.4	Kazakh SSR	73,345	1.3
Tadzhik SSR	9,606	0.1	Uzbek SSR	59,779	1.1
Ukrainian SSR	7,171	0.1	Turkmen SSR	23,548	0.4
Belorussian SSR	1,355	0.02	Ukrainian SSR	17,235	0.3
Azerbaijan SSR	1,010	0.02	Kirgiz SSR	17,207	0.3
Georgian SSR	802	0.01	Belorussian SSR	2,654	0.05
Lithuanian SSR	567	0.01	Tadzhik SSR	2,153	0.04
Moldavian SSR	533	0.01	Lithuanian SSR	1,078	0.02
Latvian SSR	447	0.01	Moldavian SSR	1,062	0.02
Estonian SSR	226	0.003	Latvian SSR	954	0.02
Armenian SSR	199	0.003	Estonian SSR	543	0.01
Georgians	3,570,504	100	Lithuanians	2,850,905	100
Of those they who live in the territory of:			Of those they who live in the territory of:		
Georgian SSR	3,433,011	96.1	Lithuanian SSR	2,712,233	95.1
RSFSR	89,407	2.5	RSFSR	66,783	2.3
Ukrainian SSR	16,301	0.5	Latvian SSR	37,818	1.33
Azerbaijan SSR	11,412	0.3	Kazakh SSR	10,964	0.4
Kazakh SSR	7,700	0.2	Ukrainian SSR	9,658	0.34
Uzbek SSR	4,088	0.1	Belorussian SSR	6,993	0.25
Belorussian SSR	1,659	0.05	Estonian SSR	2,379	0.1
Armenian SSR	1,314	0.04	Uzbek SSR	1,040	0.04
Turkmen SSR	1,047	0.03	Azerbaijan SSR	678	0.02
Kirgiz SSR	1,002	0.03	Georgian SSR	603	0.02
Latvian SSR	911	0.03	Moldavian SSR	547	0.02
Tadzhik SSR	808	0.02	Tadzhik SSR	472	0.02
Moldavian SSR	771	0.02	Kirgiz SSR	430	0.02
Lithuanian SSR	623	0.02	Turkmen SSR	224	0.01
Estonian SSR	450	0.01	Armenian SSR	83	0.003

	Number of People	Percentage of Total		Number of People	Percentage of Total
Moldavians	2,968,224	100	Kirghizes	1,906,271	100
Of those they who live in the territory of:			Of those they who live in the territory of:		
Moldavian SSR	2,525,687	85.1	Kirgiz SSR	1,687,382	88.5
Ukrainian SSR	293,576	9.9	Uzbek SSR	142,182	7.5
RSFSR	102,137	3.4	Tadzhik SSR	48,376	2.5
Kazakh SSR	30,256	1.0	RSFSR	15,011	0.8
Uzbek SSR	3,152	0.1	Kazakh SSR	9,352	0.5
Belorussian SSR	2,923	0.1	Ukrainian SSR	2,370	0.1
Georgian SSR	2,392	0.1	Belorussian SSR	458	0.02
Turkmen SSR	1,561	0.05	Turkmen SSR	272	0.01
Azerbaijan SSR	1,397	0.05	Azerbaijan SSR	258	0.01
Latvian SSR	1,392	0.05	Lithuanian SSR	223	0.01
Kirgiz SSR	1,375	0.05	Latvian SSR	109	0.01
Estonian SSR	738	0.02	Moldavian SSR	97	0.01
Lithuanian SSR	724	0.02	Armenian SSR	74	0.004
Tadzhik SSR	580	0.02	Georgian SSR	61	0.003
Armenian SSR	334	0.01	Estonian SSR	46	0.002
Latvians	1,439,037	100	Tadzhik	2,897,697	100
Of those they who live in the territory of:			Of those they who live in the territory of:		
Latvian SSR	1,344,105	93.4	Tadzhik SSR	2,237,048	77.2
RSFSR	67,267	4.67	Uzbek SSR	594,627	20.5
Ukrainian SSR	7,167	0.5	Kirgiz SSR	23,209	0.8
Lithuanian SSR	4,354	0.3	Kazakh SSR	19,293	0.7
Kazakh SSR	4,318	0.3	RSFSR	17,863	0.6
Estonian SSR	3,963	0.28	Ukrainian SSR	2,415	0.08
Belorussian SSR	2,617	0.18	Turkmen SSR	1,255	0.04
Uzbek SSR	1,464	0.1	Azerbaijan SSR	607	0.02
Azerbaijan SSR	1,099	0.08	Belorussian SSR	383	0.01
Kirgiz SSR	812	0.06	Armenian SSR	234	0.01
Georgian SSR	601	0.04	Lithuanian SSR	207	0.01
Moldavian SSR	446	0.03	Georgian SSR	194	0.01
Turkmen SSR	355	0.02	Moldavian SSR	194	0.01
Tadzhik SSR	351	0.02	Latvian SSR	116	0.004
Armenian SSR	118	0.01	Estonian SSR	52	0.002

	Number of People	Percentage of Total
Armenians	4,151,241	100
Of those they who live in the territory of:		
Armenian SSR	2,724,975	65.6
Azerbaijan SSR	475,486	11.5
Georgian SSR	448,000	10.8
RSFSR	364,570	8.8
Uzbek SSR	42,374	1.0
Ukrainian SSR	38,646	0.9
Turkmen SSR	26,605	0.6
Kazakh SSR	14,022	0.34
Tadzhik SSR	4,861	0.1
Kirgiz SSR	3,285	0.1
Belorussian SSR	2,751	0.1
Moldavian SSR	1,953	0.05
Latvian SSR	1,913	0.05
Lithuanian SSR	955	0.02
Estonian SSR	845	0.02
Turkomans	2,027,913	100
Of those they who live in the territory of:		
Turkmen SSR	1,891,695	93.3
Uzbek SSR	92,285	4.55
RSFSR	22,979	1.1
Tadzhik SSR	13,991	0.7
Kazakh SSR	2,241	0.1
Ukrainian SSR	1,696	0.08
Georgian SSR	672	0.03
Kirgiz SSR	607	0.03
Azerbaijan SSR	598	0.03
Armenian SSR	515	0.03
Belorussian SSR	170	0.01
Moldavian SSR	165	0.01
Lithuanian SSR	143	0.01
Latvian SSR	90	0.004
Estonian SSR	66	0.003

	Number of People	Percentage of Total
Estonians	1,019,851	100
Of those they who live in the territory of:		
Estonian SSR	947,812	92.9
RSFSR	55,539	5.4
Ukrainian SSR	4,111	0.4
Latvian SSR	3,681	0.4
Kazakh SSR	3,505	0.3
Georgian SSR	1,625	0.2
Uzbek SSR	1,064	0.1
Belorussian SSR	742	0.1
Lithuanian SSR	546	0.05
Kirgiz SSR	447	0.04
Moldavian SSR	249	0.02
Tadzhik SSR	168	0.02
Azerbaijan SSR	167	0.02
Turkmen SSR	140	0.01
Armenian SSR	55	0.01

COPYRIGHT: Izdatel'stvo "Statistika", 1980

9495
CSO: 1828

END

END OF FICHE

DATE FILMED

Jan 26, 1981